

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Business advertisements at reduced rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

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W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.
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TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

RAFAEL SUASTEGUE,
JEWELER, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.
Informs his patrons of this city and of those of other parts of the Territory, that he is ready to execute all kinds of plain and fancy workmanship in filigree and enamel.

Any work entrusted to him will be executed faithfully, promptly and at cheaper rates than before.

J. F. HOYT, A. F. K. SAFFORD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.

Will practice in Civil Cases in all the courts of the Territory.
Special attention will be given to cases in the Supreme Court.
Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-1f

J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co.'s Store.

Tucson, Arizona.
Having purchased all the tools, implements, merchandise, etc., pertaining to the Watchmaking and Jewelry department of Messrs. Davis & Nelson of Tucson, I am now MORE THAN EVER prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices, and warranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale. Patrons respectfully solicited.
September 30.

S. W. Carpenter,
RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Office of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other legal documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges. Records searched FREE of charge.

The Elliot House
Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS amply prepared to accommodate the traveling and home public, and attention is called to the fact that the proprietor intends to merit patronage.

By satisfying his customers with the best of his bar. Is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-1f

Presbyterian Church.
Services at the Court-house every Sabbath at 11 A. M. All are cordially invited.
J. E. ANDERSON, Pastor.

Unsatisfied.

"Only a housemaid!"
She looked from the kitchen—
Neat was the kitchen,
And tidy was she;
There at the window
A seamstress sat stitching;
"Were I a seamstress,
How happy I'd be!"
"Only a Queen!"
She looked over the water—
Fair was her kingdom,
And mighty was she;
There sat an Empress;
With Queens for her daughters;
"Were I an Empress,
How happy I'd be!"
Still the old fairy,
They all of them trip in!
Eye in her daughters
Is ever the same;
Give her an Eden,
She sighs for a pippin;
Give her an empire,
She sighs for a name!

The Clifton Vote.

CLIFTON, ARIZONA, December 3, 1876.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—In your issue of the 25th of November, you publish a report of some objections having been raised as to the validity of the Clifton vote. On behalf of the citizens of Clifton, and also in justice to Mr. Stevens, I think that it can hardly be expected, and I doubt very much whether it is required by law, for each individual citizen to travel a distance of 400 miles to have his name entered on the Great Register. Suffice it to say, that we were elected in due time previous to the election by the county recorder, who issued certificates and registered about 120 voters. Out of this number 105 were able to attend personally and so poll their votes. Had we only had due notice of the recorder's coming, we would have certainly polled, or better registered over 300, most of whom would naturally have secured their votes even at the sacrifice of a day's work. As to the objection raised about the poll tax question, I would ask if each citizen is also expected to travel over 400 miles to hunt the tax collector? The voters, I feel assured, would willingly pay their tax if called upon to do so by the authorized agent of the county, but if it is not worth fetching, it is not worth having. Our vote was perfectly in accordance with all the requirements of the law, and it would be a great injustice to the citizens of Clifton to deprive them of their votes, as they are mostly working men and have voted at great inconvenience, some of them traveling from the mine, a distance of 7 miles from town, and others from the coal camp, 25 miles, to cast their votes.

Railway Projects.

Every movement of a prominent railway officer, undoubtedly has some significance regarding railway business present or future. Very recently Mr. Green, vice-president of the great Pennsylvania Company, of which Thomas A. Scott is President, made a trip to the Pacific Coast. Some of the papers naturally enough stated a belief that the visit evidently had some reference to a reported compromise with the Central and Southern Pacific companies on a basis referred to recently by telegraph, wherein it was given out that Scott & Co. would be left alone to build the Texas Pacific directly to the Pacific and the other companies to alone build the Thirty-fifth parallel road. We have some reasons for believing that Vice-President Green's visit had no reference to any such compromise, and very strong ones for declaring that the Central and Southern Pacific people have no thought of any such compromise, which with them would be yielding everything on the Southern line and gaining nothing elsewhere in return. The California railway men are practical railway builders, and are building more new road than any other company in the United States. They have decided to cover Arizona with all the railways she will need, and their work proves that their decision is real. They consider Arizona a Pacific Coast Territory and that her trade naturally belongs to the Coast, and that the territory is embraced within the area of their projected system of railways. Very soon their trains will run to our western boundary, and no other road is or will then be within 700 to 1000 miles of us. It is in their plan to build a road from Mohave, their station about 100 miles above Los Angeles, to the Colorado near the Needles, and thence into and through the Territory as may be deemed best at the time. They will consent to no compromise that will hinder their road to Yuma continuing eastward at least to the boundary between Arizona and New Mexico. We are quite positive they are ready to compromise so as to give them unobstructed passage eastward to our eastern boundary, and they very recently, if not now, entertained strong hopes of effecting such an agreement with the Texas Pacific authorities. They intend to have one and perhaps two through east and west roads in Arizona, and as many cross lines and feeders as business may require from time to time.

With these decisive purposes on part of the California company, Arizona has only to show proper liberality to greatly hasten railroad facilities through her entire length.

Facts and Statements about Irrigation.

Among the many important questions presented to the people inhabiting and to inhabit the table lands between the eastern base of the Sierra and same base of the Rocky Mountains, is that of effective and economic use of water for irrigation. In some parts of the world, as in China, where the rainfall is about the same as in the Atlantic States, irrigation has been established for a thousand years, and now efforts are made to irrigate the meadows in England so as to insure crops in dry seasons. Much of our own land that is regarded barren is only dry and not needs water to make it very productive. A Denver correspondent of the New York Sun, lately presented many interesting facts on the subject as experienced in Colorado, and the following are interesting extracts therefrom:
Nearly one-half of the world requires irrigation for growing crops. In one half of the territory of the United States it is also required. Irrigation has been practiced in New Mexico for over 200 years, and is well established in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and Nevada, as well as in much of California. Many rules and regulations are required, because the supply of water is not always in excess of the amount of land sought to be cultivated. In all old world countries weak farmers suffer. Even in Damascus, where every drop of water "runs by law," Christians are not allowed as much water as Mohammedans. The complaint is of "water being shut off above," and this in hot, dry weather is fatal to vegetation. In old Mexico are to be seen the ruins of cities that once were flourishing, and they met their doom because other cities were established above, taking off the water. The effect of depriving a town or farming community of water is comparable with that produced by an earthquake or plague. Every earthly prospect darkens, all kinds of business end, famine and death approach. In Italy and India, the Government regulates the supply of water, but great difficulties exist upon final distribution. In no country has the system been so thoroughly studied and wisely managed as in Colorado, by improving upon the Moorish laws. Two principles have been placed in the new State Constitution, which are, first: "The water of streams belongs to the people," and second: "Priority of appropriation gives priority of right." This last provision happily and forever settles the right to water of those who came first and built cities and towns and made rural homes. The average cost of getting out water is \$10 an acre. Where an isolated farmer has command of a small stream coming directly from the mountains, the cost is much less. In the vicinity of Ogden, Utah, is a plateau of several hundred acres, now covered with fine orchards, and the cost of bringing water to it across a valley, was over \$150 an acre. The land now sells for \$1000 an acre. It is calculated that an inch of water, delivered at five inches pressure, to run day and night through the whole season, will be sufficient for one acre.

A grain field is irrigated three times. The first time after the ground is fairly covered with the growing crop; the last time just before ripening, and each time the ground is submerged, every inch being reached by the water. Except in porous soils, water will not soak more than twelve inches. The farmer who invented the dividing flume has so arranged the furrows running through his fields that he has turned on the water at sundown, and returned on an easy hour in the morning, finding fifty acres completely covered.

At Greeley, Colorado, a new system has been established; probably it has become as nearly perfect as possible. First, the land of the colony was bought at wholesale and sold to the members of the colony at cost. At the same time, two large irrigating canals were dug with a common fund, and the use of the water was attached to the land in perpetuity, so that water is as much part of an 80 or 160-acre farm as are the foundation rocks. The cost of the land and the water has been altogether about \$13 an acre. An annual tax is laid for superintendence and repairs of about twenty-five cents an acre. This is for farming land. For town and suburban land it is \$1 for a lot and \$1 for an acre. When enlargements of the canal are made, assessments are apportioned, and the work is done by the farmers themselves. Another provision is to be noted that is decidedly peculiar. While water in the community is attached to the realty, a farmer may sell his water to another farmer for one year only, or several farmers may unite to exchange water—as, for instance, three farmers uniting will each, for three days in the week, have three times the amount of water that each would be entitled to during six days. A large volume is thus obtained, and irrigation is done most expeditiously, and as grain fields require water no oftener than once in two or three weeks, the advantages of this exchange are great.

The question of equally dividing the water was a problem that presented itself to the Greeley settlers during the first year, and so pressing was the required solution that the success of the settlement as a whole depended upon it, for when the farmers along the upper line of the canal, which is thirty-five miles long, were permitted to draw water as they pleased, those along the lower line got none, and those immediately had an interrupted supply. The difficulty lay not so much in a short supply as in a want of proper distribution, and particularly in waste. The sense of justice in ordinary men who are unrestrained by law, is not on the average high. In addition to the necessity for dividing water equitably at the flumes of the great canals, it was also necessary that it should be divided equally among farmers along the lines of main laterals, some of which are three and four miles long, while there are sub-laterals going to remote farms. One will at once see the difficulties presented, and also readily understand why disturbances arise in Oriental countries. Now one of the leading farmers, who, by the way, is a literary man also, devised a method which has forever settled this vexed problem, and so great is the satisfaction given that it is being readily adopted elsewhere.

The device consists of a flume twelve feet long, ten to thirty inches broad, and five feet high, set at the bottom of the embankment, and so receiving water from the bottom of the canal. At the upper end is a gate which during the season, is partly open, and at the lower end or land side is another gate which opens horizontally. The water comes into the flume, and there stands at a dead level. Now the number of acres requiring water for the season is definitely ascertained in the spring and the carrying capacity of the canal being known, a dividend is struck giving an equal definite amount for each acre. Upon a fixed bar, close to the lower gate, slots, checks, or figures are made, indicating twenty, forty, or eighty acres, and when the horizontal gate is opened it is set so as to correspond to the figures on the bar, and the water flows for the required acre; and as it comes from dead or still water, all the flumes with an equal pressure, the amount delivered from each flume, say for eighty acres, is equal, each to each, as has been demonstrated, both by measuring and weighing. It appears to be the case that as mankind moves westward many old and false ideas disappear and new ones are adopted, untrammelled by tradition and long established customs.

Irrigation is always a necessity where the general elevation is several thousand feet above the sea level, or where mountain ranges run across the sky so as to prevent the fall of moisture, and in each case the water used for irrigation first falls upon the mountains. Except in Africa, irrigation is almost always practiced in sight of mountains perpetually covered with snow. The general elevation of the plains of New Mexico is 6,000 feet; of Colorado 5,000; of Montana and Idaho 3,500; of Utah 5,000; of Nevada 4,500; of the plateaus around Jerusalem in Palestine 3,000. The average amount of rainfall in the countries of the higher elevation is about twelve inches per annum; in those of the lower, sixteen to eighteen inches, and in those last places wheat and other small grain can be grown without irrigation, providing there are winter, or "latter rains," as in California and Palestine, but garden or vegetable crops must be irrigated; also vines and fruit trees in the earlier stages of their growth. The annual rainfall of the Atlantic States is about fifty inches of England fifty-five inches. An acre of wheat requires for its maturity a depth of ten or twelve inches of water, in the aggregate, all over the surface. This is equal to the supply of the great interior plains, but there it comes at such irregular intervals that no dependence is placed upon it, except for germinating the seed of small grain, which almost always is sown early in the spring so as to receive the benefits of the last snows. Should snow or rain fail, the grain must be started by irrigation, which is always dreaded, because a bare surface bakes and becomes hard, though something depends on the nature of the soil, whether sandy or adobe. Grain once above ground, breaks the crust by rapid growth.

Buying Silver Abroad.

LONDON, December 4.—The Economist states that the American Government has bought \$1,000,000 of silver in London for coinage, and adds that America is not sending us so much silver as she used to, statistics showing a great diminution. We confess we still remain skeptical as to the extreme magnitude of the new American supply, so long as the American Government, no matter for what reason, finds it expedient, directly or indirectly, to obtain it from abroad.

"Mr. Tompkins," said a young lady who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangle, "you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing at the upper story." "Divine Julia," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for your compliment, let me remind you that you are in my upper story."

Our County Boundaries.

The next Legislature ought to take action on the subject of the regulation and establishment of the county boundaries which, at present, are in such confusion that no one can tell much about them. Originally, leaving the abolished county of Pahr-Ute out of consideration as in no way affecting the matter, the whole Territory was comprised in the four counties of Mohave, Yuma, Yavapai and Pima. Mohave and Yuma then were bounded as now, the meridian of 113 deg. 20 minutes East longitude being their eastern and the Colorado river their western limits, with the center line of the Santa Maria and Bill Williams rivers as the east and west line separating them. The remainder of the Territory was included in Pima and Yavapai; all south of the center line of the Gila river being in Pima and all north in Yavapai.

With the influx of population into the Salt river valley came the necessity for a new county embracing that section. Accordingly the Legislature of 1871, passed a bill which was approved February 14 of that year, creating the county of Maricopa out of Yavapai with boundaries as follows: Commencing at the point where the San Carlos river crosses the parallel of 34 deg. of north latitude—which point, by the way, exists only in the imagination of the framers of the bill, as will appear presently—thence along said parallel to the Verde river, thence to the White Tanks, thence west to the border of Yuma county, thence south to the Gila, thence easterly along the Gila to the mouth of the San Carlos, and thence up the said San Carlos river to the point of beginning. Now the San Carlos river extends not more than half way from the Gila river to the 34th parallel, the great Natamus range of mountains and almost the entire watershed of the Salt river lying between the source of the river and the parallel mentioned. On all maps, the San Carlos is shown to be formed by the conjunction of two streams, one of which comes down from the north and the other from the northeast, the latter being apparently the main stream. If the first is followed north and extended, it leaves in Yavapai a large section that would be in Maricopa if the trend of the second stream be taken as the dividing line. This second stream if its course be extended, passes a considerable distance east of Camp Apache, which place therefore would appear to be in Maricopa, and not in Yavapai county as is usually believed. As it stands, at best, Maricopa county has no certain or well defined eastern limit.

The Legislature of 1874 passed a bill "To Extend the Southern boundary of Maricopa County," which became a law February 14 of that year. By this law, a section was taken from Pima and given to Maricopa, by a line commencing at a point on the Gila five miles west of Maricopa Wells, running south to parallel 32 deg. 24 minutes north, thence west to Yuma county, thence north to the Gila.

The last measure on the subject was the bill creating Pinal county, passed by the last Legislature. The bounds of this county extending as they do along the lines of the United States public surveys are all definite and easily determined, but strange to say its western boundary is about three miles east of Maricopa Wells. By this peculiar conformation, there is a tract of land nearly twenty miles north and south by eight east and west, of which Maricopa Wells is the central point, which is still in Pima county, though cut off from the remainder by the entire width of Pinal. It is only justice to the people therein that something should be done to place them where they legitimately belong, either in Pinal or Maricopa.

Again, as late events show, some provision should be made, either by legislative or county action, to settle exactly where certain county lines run. At present, the inhabitants of the Globe district are not certain whether they are in Pinal or Maricopa. It seems to be the prevailing opinion, how well founded it is impossible to say, that Globe City is in Pinal, but most of the mines in Maricopa county. This difficulty can only be settled by a clear marking of the lines in a legal way by a competent surveyor.

MAN spit a quart of tobacco juice in a street car and got out. Boy got in, took his seat. Lady got in and sat opposite boy. Looked down and saw the pond at his feet. Lady to boy: "Sonny, do you chew tobacco?" Boy to lady: "No, ma'am; but I kin get you a chew if you want it"—and the boy fixed his eagle eye upon another tobacco juice squiggle sitting in the car. The lady pulled the strap and walked out.

The Colorado Farmer positively asserts that a "parasite" is eating up the grasshopper eggs, and that therefore we are not to be troubled next year. This is like the idea that rain will increase in Colorado if we only plant trees. If the parasite is a natural enemy of the grasshopper, the question is why he did not go to work thousands of years ago, and so do up the business. —Greeley Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line, PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, December 12.—We are without dispatches from the north and east to-day. San Francisco papers of the 8th are at hand but contain nothing new in relation to the Presidential muddle, except the appointment of committees by both Houses to examine and report upon the Florida and Louisiana elections. Nothing of moment has been done by Congress. The Democrats in caucus have resolved to await the reports of their committees and in the meantime that the pending question between the two parties respecting electoral votes should be preserved distinctively.

The Republicans on the seventh, fired a salute of 185 guns for the election of Hayes.

The Oregon case is likely to form a serious obstacle to a final settlement of the trouble.

Mexican dates to sixth instant, report the defeat of the government army near Humantla, 200 miles from the city of Mexico.

It is supposed the mortality resulting from the destruction of the Brooklyn theatre will reach 350.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—In the Senate to-day, President Ferry decided that the twenty-second joint rule was not in force. This question will come up again in the House and there are some hopes of a similar decision there.

Both houses are discussing the feasibility of a proposition of Carl Schurz to amend the constitution so that the supreme court may count the electoral votes and decide Presidential elections. The excitement over Presidential question seems to have considerably subsided, although much anxiety is still expressed by the most thoughtful men. It may however on the whole be said that more general confidence prevails that the matter will be peacefully decided and the result accepted without serious disturbance in any quarter. The southern Democrats defeated the suggestion to impeach President Grant. Ben Hill is no longer red hot; on the contrary he declares that the South wants no more war and if the blustering home guards stir up war they must fight it out themselves. It is believed that he expresses the opinion of all who have their wits left.

Senator Edmunds has introduced Carl Schurz's proposed amendment authorizing the Supreme Court to count the vote and decide all controverted questions. This proposition will come up as the next business in the Senate and no doubt is entertained of its passage by that body.

Intense indignation was caused in Washington and New York by the news from Oregon. Governor Grover will probably not be admitted to his seat in the Senate.

The Democrats in the Senate opposed the printing of the evidence in the Louisiana case. Morton said the singular spectacle was presented of Democrats denouncing the returning board as a fraud, and yet objecting to the publication of the evidence which determined their action.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, thinks there will be no trouble about the action of the Governor, he having gone clearly beyond the law and exercised judicial functions, whereas the law of Oregon distinctly confines him to the strictly ministerial duty of giving certificates to the persons who receive the highest number of votes. All with whom he has conversed on the subject, hold that the certificate attested by the Secretary of State will be sufficient.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 9.—Two hundred and ninety-eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the burned theatre, and seventy people are still missing—a total of three hundred and sixty-eight killed and missing. The funeral services of the victims took place to-day. Business was suspended throughout the city. Formal religious services will be held to-morrow in which all the clergy of Brooklyn will participate. The feeling of gloom is profound.

The San Diego Union of December 1, contains the following complimentary notice of a well-known citizen and government official of Arizona:

We see that Mr. J. P. Clum and wife arrived here on the steamer this morning. Mr. Clum is the Indian Agent for the Apaches in Arizona and is on his way to his post of duty. This brave and earnest young man has proved himself to be the most competent agent whom the government has ever placed in charge of the Apaches. He controls these wild Indians with a degree of success that has astonished those who have known them longer and best. Under his firm and yet long management it is believed that the Apaches will yet be transformed into as peaceful and industrious Indians as the Pimas and Maricopas now are. All good men wish him God speed in his work.

JUST RECEIVED.

LORD & WILLIAMS

Have Just Received the Following Stores:

2000 lbs. Saltpetre,

For Sale Very Low.

Also a Large Stock of the Best

Brands of

CONDENSED MILK,

Which is Offered at the Lowest

NEW YORK PRICES.

December 2. 10-1f

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The undersigned has just received a Large Assortment

of Toys, Fancy Articles,

Albums, Ladies' Workboxes,

Smoking Sets and a Thousand other things for

Young and Old.

A Nice Assortment of Fresh

Candies, Walnuts, Almonds,

etc., expected soon.

Come and buy your Christmas

Presents at

J. S. MANSFELD'S

News Depot.

December 3. 9-3w

HOLIDAY GOODS.

I have just received and opened a new line of goods

suitable for

Holiday Presents.

A great deal of Care and Taste

have been employed in the

selection of these goods,

and the variety is such

as would do

CREDIT TO ANY LARGE CITY

ESTABLISHMENT.

I beg to mention especially,

the following articles, of

which there are full

lines on hand:

Silk Dress Patterns, all Shades.

Infant's Embroidered Caps

and Hoods.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Fashionable Hats.

French Kid Button Shoes,

all sizes.

Ladies' Genuine French

Shawls.

Ladies' Necessaries and Work

Boxes.

Trimmed Fancy Baskets.

Liquor Sets.

Glass and China Vases.

Artificial Flowers under Glass.

Toilet and Mantel Sets.

Ladies Shell and Ivory Goods.

Parisian Marble Busts and

Figures.

Novelties in Fans and Silk

Scarfs.

Ladies Belts in Cardinal-Red,

Velvet and Leather.

Fancy and White Crib Blankets.

Black Lace Caps and Barbs.

&c., &c., &c.

Besides Hundreds of other Articles

Comprising the Latest

Novelties in the

Line of Fancy

Goods.

I will give Especial Attention

to orders by Mail or Express,

and Warrant Satisfaction.

THEO. WELISCH.

December 9. 10-3w

ROAD STATION RECEIPTS READY

Reprinted and for sale cheap at THE CITIZEN OFFICE.